NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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POETRY.

From the Times and Seasons.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN'LS. JOSEPH SMITH AND HYRUM SMITH, FIRST PRESIDENTS OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS; WHO WERE MASSACRED BY A MOB, IN CARTHAGE, HANCOCK CO., ILL., ON THE 27TH JUNE, 1844;

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

"And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar, the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held:
And they cried with aloud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?
And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants also, and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled."—Rev. 6:—9, 10, 11.

Ye heav'ns attend! Let all the earth give ear!
Let Gods and seraphs, men and angels hear—
The worlds on high—the universe shall know
What awful scenes are acted here below!
Had nature's self a heart, her heart would bleed;
For never, since the Son of God was slain
Has blood so noble, flow'd from human vein
As that which now, on God for vengeance calls
From "freedom's ground"—from Carthage prison walls!

Oh! Illinois! thy soil has drank the blood
Of Prophets martyr'd for the truth of God.
Once lov'd America! what can atone
For the pure blood of innocence, thou'st sown?
Were all thy streams in teary torrents shed
To mourn the fate of those illustrious dead;
How vain the tribute, for the noblest worth
That grac'd thy surface, O degraded Earth!

Oh wretched murd'rers! fierce for human blood!
You've slain the prophets of the living God,
Who've borne oppression from their early youth.
To plant on earth, the principles of truth.

Shades of our patriotic fathers! Can it be,
Beneath your blood-stain'd flag of liberty;
The firm supporters of our country's cause,
Are butcher'd while submissive to her laws?
[illegible] by hellish lies
Have thus been offer'd as a sacrifice
T'appease the ragings of a brutish clan,
That has defied the laws of God and man!
'Twas not for crime or guilt of theirs, they fell—
Against the laws they never did rebel.
True to their country, yet her plighted faith
Has prov'd an instrument of cruel death!

Where are thy far-fam'd laws—Columbia! where
Thy boasted freedom—thy protecting care?
Is this a land of rights? Stern-FACTS shall say
If legal justice here maintains its sway,
The official pow'rs of State are sheer pretence
When they're exerted in the Saints' defence.

Great men have fall'n and mighty men have died—
Nations have mourn'd their fav'rites and their pride;
But TWO, so wise, so virtuous, great and good,
Before on earth, at once, have never stood
Since the creation—men whom God ordain'd
To publish truth where error long had reigned;
Of whom the world, itself unworthy prov'd:
IT KNEW THEM NOT; but men with hatred mov'd
And with infernal spirits have combin'd
Against the best, the noblest of mankind!

Oh, persecution! shall thy purple hand
Spread utter destruction through the land?
Shall freedom's banner be no more unfurled?
Has peace indeed, been taken from the world?

Thou God of Jacob, in this trying hour
Help us to trust in thy almighty pow'r;
Support thy Saints beneath this awful stroke—
Make bare thine arm to break oppression's yoke.
We mourn thy Prophet, from whose lips have flow'd
The words of life, thy spirit has bestow'd—
A depth of thought, no human art could reach
From time to time, roll'd in sublimest speech,
From the celestial fountain, through his mind,
To purify and elevate mankind:
The rich intelligence by him brought forth,
Is like the sun-beam, spreading o'er the earth.

Now Zion mourns—she mourns an earthly head:
The Prophet and the Patriarch are dead!
The blackest deed that men or devils know
Since Calv'ry's scene, has laid the brothers low!
One in their life, and one in death—they prov'd
How strong their friendship—how they truly lov'd:
True to their mission, until death, they stood,
Then seal'd their testimony with their blood.
All hearts with sorrow bleed, and ev'ry eye
Is bath'd in tears—each bosom heaves a sigh—
Hart broken widows' agonizing groans
Are mingled with the helpless orphans' moans!
Ye Saints! be still, and know that God is just—
With steadfast purpose in his promise trust:
Girded with sackcloth, own his mighty hand,
And wait his judgments on this guilty land!
The noble martyrs now have gone to move
The cause of Zion in the courts above.

Nauvoo, July 1, 1844.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

Say, shall we for ever mourning
Wander o'er the Earth's wide waste;
Fortune, fate, and sin deploring,
Friendships pleasures never taste!
No. As life is but a bubble
Fading like a morning dream,
Let us sooth each other's trouble
With a ray from friendships beam.

PARLEY P. PRATT.

RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.

Streams of light from the fountain glide
Pure as the pearling river;
Truth expands the mind as wide,
As it onward flows for ever.
If all mankind would brothers be,
Let them drink of its cheering fountain
'Twill burst their chains and set them free!
As the Roe buck on the mountain.
Minds enlarged by the light of truth,
Will glow with pure affection,
If all mankind would happy be
This is the sure direction.

PARLEY P. PRATT.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young American now travelling in Europe, which we copy from the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette. We know nothing in the range of science to equal the discovery mentioned, except indeed some of the wonderful discoveries in Mesmerism.

Professor Von Grusselbach of Stockholm, has very lately brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor of the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid without permanent injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. In this state they may remain for a great number of years, and again, after a sleep of ages, be awakened to existence, as fresh and blooming as they were when they first sunk into the frigorific slumber.

The attention of the learned professor was first led to the subject by finding a toad enclosed in a solid fragment of a calcareous rock ten feet in diameter, which, when taken out, showed unequivocal signs of life; but it was supposed that the concussion caused by blasting the rock occasioned its death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Gruithizen, who is Geologist to the King of Sweden, was, that it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years; and his calculations were drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint, the professor proceeded to make experiments; and, after a painful and laborous course of experiments for the last twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in perfecting his great discovery. No less than sixty thousand reptiles, shell fish, &c., were experimented on before he tried the human subject. The process is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honor, in company with a friend, of visiting the professor.

I shall give a slight description of one of the outer rooms containing some of preparations. Previous to entering, we were furnished with an India rubber bag to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temperature of the room from being varied the slighest degree by our breathing. It was an auricular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through its glass, &c., colored by the oxide of copper, (a late discovery, and very valuable to the professor.)—The room is shelved all around, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c. One was a Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen years; she was consigned to the professor by order of the Government to experiment upon, having been found guilty of murdering her child. With the exception of a slight paleness, she appeared as if asleep, although she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years. He intends, he says, to resuscitate her in five more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery. The professor, to gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into another room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead and rigid as marble, by application of a mixture of cayenne pepper and brandy, it showed immediate signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was in a few minutes, although the professor assured us it had been in a state of torpor for six years.

The Bell of St. Augustine's Church.—The Parsonage, &c.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states that the bell of St. Augustine's, which melted and fell in the flames of the burning church, was the old bell which first chimed musical peals at the declaration of American Independence—the dawning of freedom, political and religious, upon this Union.—The parsonrge, back of St. Augustine's was, at the time of the cholera, given to the city for a hospital, and the Rev. Dr. Hurley, now deceased, attended in person at the bedside of the sick during that dreadful season. Several of the Sisters of Charity also attended, and ministered to the sufferings of the citizens.

An Affecting Scene.—The New Haven Courier relates the following:

In a lawyer's office, in a remote part of this State, lay a mortgage for eleven hundred dollars, which was within a few days of being due. One morning, the man on whose place the mortgage was held, called and enquired if the payment could not be put off a short time. He was a man somewhat advanced in life, and very intemperate. The lawyer, in reply to his inquiries, said that the man who held the mortgage wanted his money—that he was sorry, but it could not be extended. The tears came to the old man's eyes, and after standing a few moments, a perfect image of despair, turned and left the office. He returned home, believing that in a few short days his aged and infirm wife and invalid daughter would have to quit that roof which had so long sheltered them, and seek for a home he knew not where.

He could say nothing to them about it, it would cause them so much grief. The mortgage became due, and in the morning early, the farmer again repaired to the lawyer's office. He pleaded for time, but to no purpose. Overcome with emotion, the old man sank in a chair, and there sat for about two hours, apparently unconscious of anything that was passing around him, when a carriage drove up to the door, and a lady stepped from it. She entered the office. After standing a few moments, eyeing the old man with interest and emotion, she spoke. The old man looked up. "Father, how do you do?"

"Oh, Sarah! I am well, but sad. I am glad to see you, but sorry for your aged mother and invalid sister. I cannot return to them, for it will be to tell them they have no home, and this I cannot bear, it will kill your poor mother."

"Father! Father!" said the daughter, "could you live a temperate man if this were paid?"

'Yes! oh, yes, I would; but it cannot be, for I have nothing to pay it with."

The father was violently opposed to the tariff. In the village was a factory doing a good business. This daughter worked in it.

"Father," said the daughter, "here is the eleven hundred dollars," (taking it from her pocket,) "of my own hard earnings, which I have laid up while work at the factory. Go home—be happy—and never, no never again raise your voice against that which has raised you from ruin, and is the greatest blessing your country can enjoy."

A SAD DISASTER.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Patuxeint, says:

We yesterday fell in with Capt. Flowers, whose vessel had been capsized by a sudden flow of wind on Thursday night There were five females on board, and four males, all of whom were drowned with the exception of the captain and his brother, who clung to the rigging until assistance arrived. The names of those that were lost were Miss Flowers, the captain's sister, Mrs. Cent, a widow lady, a little girl about 7 years old named Rockwell, a daughter of L. P. Rockwell, of Baltimore, Mrs. Triggel and child, and a white boy and black man deck hands. At about 12 o'clock this morning we succeeded in righting the vessel, when such a sight met my eyes as I hope never to witness again. In the cabin we found the bodies of the four females, the little child having been, it is supposed, washed out and lost. Miss Flowers was standing up in the cabin, cold and stiff, with her arms folded across her breast, as if she had died with the child in her arms. The other three were lying on the cabin floor, somewhat bruised.—Mr. Sockwell's daughter looked perfectly natural, and was not in the least bruised or disfigured. After the vessel was pumped out, and put in order, Capt. Flowers sailed for his home near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, carrying with him the bodies of the four females. We were unable to recover the other three bodies.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn from an official source, that the sales of the public lands, during the last calender year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, and produced more than $2,000,000, exceeding the proceeds of sales for the previous year, by more than $600,000.

The Commissioners, under date of Dec. 14 1843, says:

There have been surveyed, since my last annual report, upwards of four millions and a half of acres, exclusive of private land claims, and some re surveys, where the field notes were lost or destroyed by fire. In the south and southwest the surveys are extending to the farthest point, and in the northwest are progressing with the extinguishment of the Indian title. These surveys, with the exception, of private land claims, will of course, from the basis of the boundary-line between this country and Texas, under the convention of 25th April, 1838, it was assertained that some of our surveys and sales were within the Texian territory; and orders have been given to the surveyor general of Louisiana to correct his surveys so as to limit them to the true boundary, and make due returns thereof to this office, so that proper measures may be taken to refund the purchase money in all cases of sales thus erroneously made.

☞While Gen. Jackson was operating in the Creek country, some twenty odd years ago, he invariably gave orders that all encampments should be made near the main body to prevent surprise and alarm; but he had one officer, Capt. G., who, although a brave man, was rather lawless, and disposed to prowl and bushwhack about on his own hook and account.—When the main camp fires were lit at night, his would frequently be off on some hill by itself, a mile, perhaps, from the others, and in a very exposed situation. Gen. Jackson finally got as tired of giving his orders in relation to encampment, as Capt. G. was of receiving them, and seeing his fire one night on a distant hill, the commander sent an aid to arrest the brave but eccentric officer.

'Capt. G.,' said the aid, 'I am ordered to take your sword from you.'

'Are you?'

'I am.'

'Well, take the sword to Gen. Jackson, and tell him to keep the d——d old thing. I only gave a dollar and a half for it when it was new, and know where I can get one twice as good tomorrow for the same money.'

The Canal Loan.—The Chicago Journal contains the following Paragraph, in relation to the Canal loan. We have no information here on the subject:

We understand that Mr. Ryan has written a letter to a friend at Ottawa, concerning our Canal, which is highly favorable. The report comes to us by stage passengers from Ottawa. The purport of the rumor is that the heaviest European Bond Holders have agreed to advance the required amount, and that Mr. R. is to return immediately to complete the arrangement this side of the water."

Important.—The British government contemplate a great revolution in their system of paper currency. The plan of Mr. Peel is to seperate the business of banking from that of issuing money; in other words, to divide the Bank of England into two branches, a bank of deposite and a bank of issue. The notes issued are to be limited in amount to 14,000,000*l* or about $70,000,000, based upon public debt, exchequer bills, and other public securities. This amount may be extended by permission of government, which will take all the profits of such extension. The joint stock and other banks of the Kingdom are to be placed on the same foundation with the Bank of England, being allowed to receive deposits and transact other banking business without limit, but will not be allowed to issue beyond a certain amount. All the banks will be required to publish a weekly statement of their condition: and thus the public may know, at all times, the amount of paper money in circulation.—*Baltimore Era.*

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

The Hon. John Wentworth, in one of his letters home, dated June 3, has the following paragraph:

Robert Tyler told me yesterday, that, where the Democrats now had a full electorial ticket in the field, his father's friends would support them. But where there was none, he should insist upon a compromise ticket.

We are all united and sanguine. You never saw any thing like the enthusiasm prevalent in our ranks."

From this it would seem, that Mr. Tyler will not stand in the way of the great race for 1844—a race in which Polk will fairly distance the Coon champion, Mr. Clay.

GEN. JACKSON.

The Hon. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, thus spoke in 1843, in the Senate of the United States, in defence of Gen. Jackson

"Who was he? He was an orphan boy, poor and friendless. And yet, by the energy of his character and the force of his genius, he has made the entire cycle of public honors in the first country on the globe; and now, at a good old age he reposes within the peaceful precincts of his beloved Hermitage, with a heart still pure, a judgment unimpaired, and a character still victorious over malice and defamation. That motley rabble of British mercenaries, with arms in the hands of British stipendiaries, with, characters in their pockets, of political wranglers and declaimers who make up the brindle factions of his country's enemies and of his persecutors, have served only to mark, by their fall, one by one, the dates and space between successive victories of truth, genius, and virtue, over their antagonist principles. There the man stands, the private citizen in the private fields of rural life his venerable form presenting the very incarnation of triumphant patriotism.

You Senators, who are his friends need no longer be concerned on this account. His character is now safe in the public affection; and when he shall passed down the deep declivity of his remaining days, his grave will be wailed around by the hearts of his grateful countrymen, against that vampire spirit which would violate the tomb to glut upon his blood."

Awful.—On the 29th ult., a house near Lebanon, Ohio, was struck by lightning, and four daughters of Mr. Henry Hamer were killed, the father and mother stunned, and one of the grandchildren of Mr. H. was thrown out of the door some distance. The daughters killed were all in seperate rooms!! The roof of the honse was said to be riddled as with a great number of grape shot.

Millbury Bank Robbers Sentenced.—Abijah and Jeremiah Larned, have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, the first for ten years, and the other, who is younger, for five years; James is allowed a new trial.

Extraordinary Disclosures.—John R. Rickett, formerly an Episcopalian minister, and more recently a dry goods dealer in Worcester, Mass.—pretty well known in that place—has been arrested and confined in the Brooklyn, (L. I.) prison. It has been discovered since his arrest, that he has been for several years perpetrating gross frauds upon the revenue, by smuggling, false entries, &c., &c., at both the New York and Bosten custom houses.

MEXICAN THIEVES.

Some time since, an English gentleman was quietly sauntering along the Portales, the most crowded thoroughfare of Mexico—his attention being occupied with a variety of wares offered for sale by small dealers: when suddenly he felt his hat gently lifted from his head. Before he could turn to seize the theif, the rascal was already a dozen yards distant, dodging through the crowd. Upon another occasion, a Mexican was stopped in broad daylight, in a lonely part of the town, by three men, who demanded his cloak. Of course he very strongly objected to parting with so valuable an article; when two of them placed themselves on either side of him, and the third, seizing the garment immediately disappeared, leaving the victim in the grip of his companions. His cloak gone he naturally imagined that the thieves had no farther use for him, and attempted to depart.—The vagabonds, however, told him to remain patiently where he was, and he would find the result more agreeably than he expected. In the course of fifteen minutes their accomplice returned, and, politely bowing handed the gentleman a *pawnbroker's ticket!* "We wanted 30 dollars and not the cloak," said the villain; "here is a ticket, with which you may redeem it for that sum; and as the cloak of such a Caballero is unquestionably worth at least one hundred dollars, you may consider yourself as having made seventy by the transaction.—*Vaga con Dios!—Mayer's Mexico.*

GENIUS.

Mankind are daily lavishing their praises upon men of genius, those whom chance has thrown forward from the sea of mind, like waves, wash beauteous shells upon the shore, telling us as we gather and admire them, that there are thousands more hidden from our view, no words can speak this fact like the poet's:—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance in the desert air."

Let mankind then consider that the flowers they see are not the only ones which bloom, or, putting aside similitudes, there are many bright ornaments to our species who never rise into public notice, and who though their virtues and their ingenuities may far surpass any which have been held up to our admiration, are doomed as it were, to struggle and struggle in obscurity, and pine away their existence in seclusion and want.

We wish all men to be elevated far above the position which they now occupy, but we know that nature always has and always will have an aristocracy of minds, or in other words, there always will be some men superior to others in physical and intellectual powers; but it is true also, that every man has a genius for some particular pursuit. He is thus organized, and if the proper direction is given to his organization, or if the pursuit which he follows is of his own choice, and therefore attractive to him, as a necessary consequence, he will be more proficient in that pursuit. This principle of attractive industry, if carried out with all men would be sure to make better workmen than we now have, and also develope more fully each one's particular genius.

Amongst the great variety of pursuits which occupy man's mind, poetry, painting, and sculpture have been pre-eminent in estimation, and those, too, who have most brilliantly shone in these arts have in most instances been endowed with such natural powers that they have in a manner subdued all opposing circumstances, and triumphed in the bent of their dispositions. Look for instance over the catalogue of poets and you will soon discover that it was not the education of men alone which made a Shakspeare or a Burns, or amongst painters and sculptors, which made a Michael Angelo or a Clevenger.

In the field of science, likewise, we find surprising instances of individuals in poor circumstances and without education making wonderful inventions and discoveries, many of which have of late so rapidly spread, improving and civilizing nations.

Praise and adulation are not justly to be awarded to such examples as we have noticed, for many a genius is to be found amongst our artists and mechanics, who labor incessantly for his daily bread, and who produces work which none but such a mind as he possesses could perform, and who in his particular vocation stands forth as great as Shakspeare a poet, or Raphael a painter. It is true indeed they are sometimes employed in work which is thought useless, and patronized but by a few, though often their work is useful, but neglected through the too general deficieney of taste and knowledge.

But of all the employments of men, there is none more ennobling than agriculture. Both for peacefulness and simplicity, usefulness and beauty, this pursuit far surpasses all others which man turns his attention to, and why, but that it is the most natural pursuit.

The cultivation of the soil and the production of our food brings us close in cantact with nature and with nature's works.

In the various changes of the seasons, the budding of the leaf in spring and its fall in autumn, the brilliancy of the many planets in our system, the gentle showers which hasten vegetation, and the glistening snow which protects the earth, a field of inquiry and thought is ever open to the philosopher.

The painter goes to nature for his art, and all his aim is to imitate her; he picture to us the evening with the setting sun and deep blue sky, and in the landscape places weary husbandmen retiring homewards, and bleating herds delighting in the evening shade. But though we deeply admire his work when pent up in the crowded city, still we have more love for the reality and would glory more in contemplating nature herself.

The sculptor, likewise, when fully imbued with the truth of his art, goes to nature for his copy, not to the artificial forms of our cities who by means of ever changing wearing apparel, too frequently deform themselves; not to the tame and pampered domestic animals of the fireside does he lend his chisel, but he flies far away to the lands where he can see nature in her greatest perfection.

The poet, too, above all, wraps himself in nature's works, and gathers all his gems alone from her.

In the pursuit of agriculture, then, we have all these advantages; we can be continually studying cause and effect; we can enjoy all the beauties and varieties of each month of the year; we can breathe the sweet air of summer when the poor mechanic is confined in a crowded factory; we can enjoy the huge log fire on the cold winter's night, when the starving poor of the crowded city wander shivering from door to door. The farmer, indeed, should be a truly good man if not truly wise, for enjoying so many of nature's bounties; and not alone should he be the good man but the wise and good for he who well arranges his affairs can have much more time for the cultivation of his intellect than many commercial men.

We trust then, that by properly using this leisure time, we shall yet see the humble tillers of the soil stand forth as high in the estimation of mankind as those occupied in any other pursuit; and that he who bestows deep research in the producing of any important necessary, for the community at large, shall receive his due amount of approbation alike with poets and painters, for the genius he displays. We repeat that every man has a genius for some particular vocation, but that the present bad arrangement of society forces men to occupations not of attraction but compulsion, therefore frequently turning aside many talented minds and great geniuses, if they had been allowed to follow that which was agreeable to them.

Our little "Plow Boy," who has just come into existence, already pants with ardor to assist more particularly the agriculturist, in the means of making his pursuit more attractive, and directing his energies in such a manner, that his life will grow more and more happy. Lend us your hand, and we shall grow a thrifty son, lend us your heart, and the "Little 'Plow Boy' shall whistle o'er the lea."

[From Cincin. Plow Boy.

From the Weekly Messenger.

GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder has been a perpetual dread to man since its invention. But who invented it we care not, and it is foreign to our purpose to inquire.

Every thing that man invents is destructive, he is a corrupt tree that bringeth not forth good fruit; humanity is a vineyard of sour grapes, not sour in the foxey sense of the word; but absolutely and in fact sour. The cannon was a murderous idea, yet invented for the charitable purpose of killing off your enemies, and no doubt was brought to light by a sweet disposition.—However, our express object is to consider the uses and purposes of this unfuriated composition and see if by comparison we cannot trace a great resemblance between the actions of gunpowder and those of man.

I have the utmost confidence in the belief that some men and women are made up exclusively, one of this chemical compound, the other of fire, and by coming in contact often produce such a combustion that they are glad to stand out of their own way. Your passionate man, hasty and rash, is the lighted rocket which works itself to its utmost height, bursting and falling by its own weight, so is he who is compared to it full of the gunpowder of anger, he goes off at the least spark, foams with fury, and alarming all within reach for their safety; but as soon as the horrible ingredient is spent he curdles under the gentle admonition of reason, a picture for his own contemplation. Your good substantial and honest man is the Bengola light, full of beauty and brilliancy casting its light on every object around, so the good man shines, not dazzling in brilliancy, but radiating from his sphere of action qualities so attractive that all turn their eyes with admiration to behold, and as they admire strife to take example.

Your pesky, cross, contentious, leaky house, and rainy day woman, is the Catherine Wheel, which we are anxious to avoid, first twisting, now contented and now in a terrible revolution. Then gently moving, now with the velocity of a planet. If any man can dodge her he shall teach me gymnastics.

Here is your fancy man drest in the hues of variegated colors. They are wondered at, but are of short duration. they cease before we have fairly grasped at them, so the fancy gentleman, being as he is unsubstantial, is not a matter of wonder that he does not continue longer; but that he continues so long.

It is a pity, however, to mention gunpowder in the hearing of him lest he be alarmed, for recollecting the words of the poet "he calls saltpetre villainous" (scandal!) and proclaims he would have been a soldier, but for vile guns.

I cannot call to recollection the licentious mob without thinking of Chinese crackers, nor can I see a wild dissolute fellow, without remembering that there is a gunpowderly gentleman - named the serpent or chase, the one dashing off at random, blinded as to his destination; the other as misguided and terrible, often bringing ruin upon those into whose society it enters.

Who can be compared to the fiery pigeons spitting out their fiery escape; two persons in a pitch of passion, dealing out words and blows, and we friendly advise all as they gaze upon the fireworks, to contemplate well their own characters and learn not to imitate this dry and ingenious piece of mischief, or confine themselves most strictly to their ropes.

The unsteady gentleman may be likened to the grashopper bouncing about from place to place until it is totally spent. If gunpowder quickly destroys our enemies, man's passion often destroys enemies and friends—it was discovered accidentally, and wholesale warriors rejoiced at the birth of this swift means of death. It is in itself harmless, man's passion more frequently kills than does it, the excessive tender mercies of man cruelly inflames it, giving it free scope and action. Mankind as a body may be compared to the gunpowder plot, a terrible matter to resist unless timely discovered. Give the devil his due, for he is so ashamed of his chemical invention that he has adopted only one of its ingredients as an instrument of torment, man wittier and wiser embodies three destructives and is barely satisfied with them.

What then can we learn from so reckless a compound as gunpowder—why to be less destructive ourselves? He that hath rule over his own spirits is greater than he that taketh a city, When one is in a terrible passion provided he does not soar beyond the reach of reason, let him fire a rocket and let good judges decide if they both are not as nearly allied as twins. When he has concluded that such a comparison is just, he should resolve to give the rocket a sole companionship, for he must consider that all men are afraid of gunpowder and if a gun be even dangerous without it, what must man be with it, or rather with that cruel wrath which saltpetre and brimstone (upon more mature reflections) ought not to be likened.

It is exceedingly fortunate for one little planet, that the passions of its inhabitants are not concentrated in its centre, if such could be the case directed by man himself, the whole earth would be driven assunder, the winds sent home, the fragments scattered in all directions, so that the rest of the solar system might possibly receive injury; yes, indeed, it would be as terrible as Guy Fawkes could have desired.

Y. O. P.

The Pirate of the Mediterranean.—A letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Malta of the 15th inst. of which a copy is subjoined, shows that this rover of the sea continues his lawless pursuit without hinderance or dread of detection. The many cases of recent piracy in the Mediterranean attributed to a Greek bark, which has escaped the vigilance of the men of-war up to the date of the following letter, call for very active measures for its suppression. The great injury which the shipping interests both at home and abroad has sustained by the repeated depradations of this pirate would ensure much *eclat* to whoever may be fortunate enough to capture her. Certain it is, that the infamous but bold depredations, if not horrible butchery of this vessel, call for very prompt measures for her seizure. 'Malta, April 15.—We have already mentioned that a suspicious looking vessel had been fallen in with in the month of March, off Cape Passari, by the Capper arrived at Smyrna. We now learn that two small craft which sailed from Sicilian ports on the same day for this port, with specie, have not reached their destination. One vessel has not been heard of, while the other has been picked up at sea, abandoned, with the water casks emptied, and with other signs of having been plundered.'

FESTIVAL AT NAPLES.

An English traveller gives the following very amusing account of the manner in which the confectioners of Naples exhibit their piety on the days when the church festivals are held in that city:

If you traverse the streets of Naples on the days of the church festivals, you see the most eloquent parts of the scriptures translated into works of pastry and sugar, to catch and amuse the curiosity of the vulgar. Here a sun of sugar candy is arrested in his course, to obey the voice of a Joshua in chocolate, who is trampling under foot a little army of *biscottinni*, (little figures in biscust.) In the neighboring plain, two armies are seen engaged, and disposed with a judgement and spirit not unworthy of Le Brun himself. Horses of cocoa lie streched on the plain; soldiers in comfits rush with ardor to the tray: trumpets of vanilla incite by their clangors, the rage of the combatants, one of whom is inflamed with such a desire for glory, that he is seen in the act of rushing forward to tear from the candied arms of a standard-bearer a banner of pistachio—the glorious trophy of victory. The field is strewn with bodies of a most sweet and savory kind, which exhale the most grateful fragrance. Go a little farther, and you will observe Sisera, who buried in sleep, perishes under the hand of Jael, who is driving, with unrelenting rage, a nail of crusted sugar into his head. If you feel inclined, you may also assist at the judgement of Solomon, and admire the wisdom of his decisions. He is seen seated on his throne of pasta-reale, preparing to announce his celebrated sentence in the presence of his people and of the guards, by whom he is surrounded. But who, think you, are these guards? Squadrons of sugar pulcinelli, well armed with pikes of maccaroni! Advance a step farther, and you are called to bow with reverential awe in the presence of two priests, seated in an attitude of profound contemplation, near the door of a cheese-monger's shop. Draw a little closer towards them, and touch the hem of their garments. What makes you smile? How whimsical! Their garments are composed of 'mortadelle' and 'salciciotti,' (particular kinds of sausages,) and the chalice encrusted to their hands is a Dutch cheese of superior quality!

From the Detroit Advertiser, June 26.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Our city was yesterday shocked by the most terrible and mournful accident that has ever occurred in its vicinity. Yesterday morning, the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. S. D. Woodworth, left the wharf of J. N. Elbert, at 8½ o' clock, with a full load of passengers and freight, for Toledo. She proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam, the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness on this side. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. But this was of little consequence, compared with the melancholy loss of life.

Four persons at least, are supposed to have lost their lives. Mr. Samuel D. Woodworth, the captain of the boat, the eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth, the late well known proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, was thrown into the air and killed. His body was found some hours afterwards, in the river. The body of George Sweeney, of Chatham, U. C. formerly employed on the Kent, has also been found. Robert Motherwill, engineer of the ferry boat United who had just stepped on board the Vance, is also supposed to be killed, though his body has not been found. Major A. C. Truax, of Truago, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, was frightfully and mortally wounded, and though living at the moment of writing, cannot survive. Mr. Gaylord, the engineer of the Vance, was severely but not dangerously injured, and also two of the fireman, whose names we have not learned. Some 30 or 40 passengers were on board, and their preservation is almost miraculous.

The boat is of course an utter wreck, and her cargo all or nearly all lost.—It is of course, too early to judge calmly of the cause of the explosion, but it is due to Mr. Gaylord to say, that he is an engineer of skill, experience, and of the highest integrity and fidelity, in whom our citizens repose entire confidence. The following statement by him has been furnished to us for publication:

Mr. Gaylord, the engineer, says, her steam was low, and not so as to blow off, when she left the wharf on this side, but as usual on leaving port he caused the fires to be replenished, not knowing that the boat was to land on the other side. But on coming to the dock, he had her fire door opened, and himself raised the safety valve and tied it up, so as to blow off freely. At the moment of the explosion he was standing upon the rail, with his hand having hold of the shroud, saying to Capt. Woodworth, "that he should have given him notice of his intention to land there, that the steam was making fast, and he must not stop long," that instant, the explosion took place; Mr. Gaylord was blown from the rail where he was standing, on to the forward deck of the Ferry Boat United, and was badly bruised, and somewhat scalded, but not dangerously.

P. S. Major Truax has since died.

Holland Land Company and officers.—On Wednesday last, Sheriff White, in company with two of his deputies, two constables, and one other person, went into the town of Hinsdale to execute a writ of possession, in favor of one of the owners of land purchased of the Holland Company. The officers had succeeded in removing nearly everything from the house, when they were interrupted by a body of men to the number of about 150, who had assembled with guns and other weapons, many of them disguised with paint and Indian blankets, and driven from the premises. Sheriff White had his coat torn to pieces, and was badly bruised. Deputy sheriff also had his coat torn, and was injured by a blow upon his shoulder.—After the officers left the premises, they were fired upon, and vollies of stones thrown after them until they were out of reach. The horses upon which they rode, were also badly bruised by the stones thrown at them. In their retreat they observed from 40 to 50 men, some of them armed, proceeding toward the scene of action, so that the whole number finally gathered together must have exceeded 200.

What course the sheriff intends to pursue we are not advised. This certainly is a bad state of things, and as the law and its officers are set at defiance, no one can foresee the result.—*Cattaraugus Whig.*

A Female Duel.—A rich and novel scene came off in the neighborhoood of Bayou Bridge, at New Orleans, 30th ult. between Catharine Roach and Eliza Annis, who met for mortal combat. As in the recent duels at Vicksburgh, where thousands gathered to see fair play and bet on the result, so at Bayou Bridge, a large crowd met to see which of the frail fair ones would first bite the dust. But the 'fancy' in such matters were doomed to disappointment; after a few passes, when the 'sport' was about to begin in earnest, the police interfered and carried off the combatants.

Shocking Tragedy.—This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, the neighborhood of Dock and Pear streets, was thrown into great alarm and excitement, by the report of two pistols in quick succession and female shrieks proceeding from the French boarding-house No. 64 Dock street, next below the office of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. It was soon ascertained that a Frenchman named Julius Lesuer, had made an attempt to murder his wife, a Creole, and afterwards shot himself dead in their chamber.

Lesuer is a general trader belonging to New Orleans. They had had a difficulty, originating in jealousy on the part of the husband. This morning the wife was lying on a sofa, and her husband asked her to kiss him.—She refused, and turned her back, and was in the act of leaving the room, when he deliberately discharged a horse pistol at her, the ball taking effect in the side, just over the right hip, and lodging in the body.

The wound is mortal, and the unfortunate woman lingers in great agony. The desperate man immediately seized another pistol which was lying on the bureau, and fired it at himself, putting the ball right through him between the sixth and seventh ribs.—He dropped and died instantly! The deceased was 42 years of age.—*Phil. Gaz., Saturday.*

Mrs. Leseur, mentioned above, died on Saturday.

"Peter, why is it that you like Anna so well?"

"Because she is so amiable and retiring."

"Well, I must say that I like to see ladies *retiring*, myself, and whenever I do. I lead trumps or *follow suit*."

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

☞Office Subscribers receive their papers on personal application, or to their orders *only*.

Out-break.—We learn that a second "out-break" has put a part of the city of Philadelphia, again into a state of *uncivil war*, and by the Mayor was declared under "Martial law." It is said to have originated among the firemen, who made quick work of killing some two or three men. It seems that "out breaks" and *murder* are becoming the order of the day.

Stone Coal.—We are gratified to learn that a rich vein of Coal has recently been discovered some 60 or 100 miles north, and that measures have been taken to have a suitable quantity transported to this city by water, for the use of the steam mill, black smiths, and such citizens as prefer it for fuel. Such a valuable acquisition for the benefit and convenience of Nauvoo, cannot be too highly estimated.

The River.—The Mississippi has risen some six or eight inches during the past week, which brings the present stage of water on the "Rapids," within about six inches of the "old high water mark" of prior years. We have had high water nearly five months, a circumstance which has not occurred before for several years.

The Weather, &c.—The weather has been *hot* during the past week, Fareinheat ranging as high as 96 degrees in the shade, or 120 exposed to the sun.

The harvest is coming in richly, and although our *wet* spring has retarded and reduced the corn crop, still we believe, calculating on the abundance of the wheat crop, "*plenty*" will crown the labors of the farmer.

Peace and plenty are among the sweetest enjoyments of life, and with an ardent desire to extend them, nothing should be wanting among honest men, to merit such necessary blessings for the comfort of life.

HONEY AT HEAD QUARTERS.

Annexation without the consent of the Senate;
And broadside to broadside for life as a partner;
But yet it is funny;
John Tyler the President, beware how you penit!
Has married a wife—*Miss Julia Gardiner*;
A rich lick of Honey.

Compliment.—Capt. Anderson of the "Osprey" last week of the "Ione." has our thanks for the papers handed to us. Such interesting expressions of courtesy shall be duly reciprocated, and long remembered. What a pity it is that a union of good men cannot be tolerated in this century; the way we would live happy, would make the *world wish, and wish again*!

Thomas W. Dorr, the *once* Governor of Rhode Island, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary *for life*. Verily, the humanity of man is death or drudgery!

The Lee County (Iowa) Democrat comes out about right upon the late Carthage assassination. It is truly "time that such acts of violence should be arrested" —or our freedom is *butchered*. Hear that paper:

THE MURDER OF THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS BROTHER.

The murder of Jo Smith and his Brother, has caused feelings of deep regret in the breasts of every peaceable and law abiding people; they look upon it as a high handed outrage, and as a cruel, cold blooded, cowardly and contemptible *murder*. That Jo and his brother were guilty of acts which required the interposition of the law, we are well aware, but after he, and his brother had voluntarily surrendered themselves up to justice, under the full assurance that they would receive the protection of Gov. Ford from all violence; they were entitled to all protection against all dangerand all enemies. Yet still with all the assurance that were given to the Smiths and his people, and whilst in prison awaiting their trial, they were by a ruthless mob, shot down. A more deeper stain could not have fallen upon the state of Illinois, or a more outrageous butchery perpetrated. The State of Illinois has had her fair faim *tarnished* by the violence of an ungovernable mob, and it is time that such acts of violence should be arrested, or we may soon say, our laws are a dead letter and our freedom gone forever.—Every good citizen must feel interested in putting down such outrageous acts—and every good citizen should lend his aid in ferreting out the MURDERERS, and bring them to justice.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We continue to extract such opinions as the Press advances on the recent unprovoked, cold-blooded, heartless, and unparallelled murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. In doing this let it be distinctly understood, that the speculations of Editors upon what the Mormons *will do*, is sheer opinion, or *predictions* upon their own responsibility. The Latter Day Saints as a body, have always honored, upheld, and abided, by the laws of the land; and in so doing, while executive influence or power has been exorted, they have *thrice* felt that power most severely, perhaps through a prostitution of honor or faith, or by some other means,—and now in their humility while endeavoring to calm the passions of inhuman calculations and keep the peace, for distant Editors to *insinuate* the least idea of smothered vengeance among the Latter Day Saints, is *morally wrong. Facts* and not *supposition* ought to rule the tone of a healthy news paper. The Latter Day Saints have been driven and murdered with impunity; and for what? Not for crimes so decided by a jury of their vicinage constitutionally, but *upon the supposition that they were about to commit violence upon the inhabitants and country.* * * *

Peace is now cheering Nauvoo, and that it may bless the country around, it is greatly to be hoped, that gentlemen of influence, public speculators on public opinion, magnanimous Editors who hold the helm of excitement, and all honorable men, will lend a hand to "bury the hatchet," rather than chafe a lion to hear him growl. Common courtesy, kindred affection, the benefit of posterity, and the interest of all, call for union, truth, benevolence, and friendship. We do hope therefore, and expect that the generality of the *corps* Editorial, except *Davis* of Alton, and one or two others who lack the greatest qualification on earth, will use so much of the Saviour's golden rule, as to do unto others as they would that others would do unto them; *and when asked for bread, will not send stones*!

From the St. Louis Transcript.

NAUVOO.

The following notice of operations and state of affairs at Nauvoo, we take from the report of the Editor of the Republican.

Upon our arrival, we took pains to learn the state of the public feeling, by conversing with persons, men and women, who are not regarded as leaders in the Mormon church.

It was evident to us that the Mormons are deeply wounded by the death of *Joe and Hyrum Smith.* They regard their deaths as unmerited, and the manner of killing them as bordering upon savage barbarity; they look for vengeance, in some way or other, upon the assassins, and many of them we believe, would cheerfully take the work into their own hands, were it not that they, and in fact, the whole people are restrained by fear of consquences. They are fully aware of the hostility of the community against them, and they believe that any overt act of theirs would draw upon them and their property the power of the surrounding counties. Their affection for Joe is as great as it has been representad, and the influence and control of the leaders over the mass, is unbounded. We saw no evidence of a disposition to outbreak, on the contrary, every manifestion was of a peaceful character; but, under all these professions, there was evidently a deep feeling of injury and an acute sense of the wrongs which they believe they have suffered. This feeling may, and, for a time will be kept down by their fears and the influence and counsel of their leaders, but it will not be forgotten, and cannot be eradicated. They will endeavor not to be the first aggressors, for it is not to their interest to be, but they will not probably regret a safe occasion to vent their feelings.

They have built up a considerable town in a very brief period. They claim a population in the city of about fifteen thousand, and we suppose they have at least ten thousand. The buildings are scattered over a wide space, extending along the river bank five or six miles, and back into the country three and four miles With the exception of the growth of the city, there are but few other evidences of industry or enterprise among them. They appear to have but few work-shops or manufactories of any kind, and a stranger is puzzled to determine how they obtain the means of subsistence. There is at this time, a great scarcity of provisions among them, and the surrounding country is but little, if any better provided. These difficulties add greatly to the pressure of their condition. Their usual employments are in many instances suspended, and if the excitement continues long there will be a great amount of individual suffering.

There are a number of persons residing in the city who are not Mormons or connected with the church. From several of these, we learned many things in relation to former events, and the present condition of the people. Several of the seceding Mormons have houses and other property in the city which thus far, have been guarded and protected. A strict police is kept up, and during the night, guards patrol the city; the avenues to the city during the night,—are also guarded.

On our return we stopped at Warsaw, where the State commissioners were joined by Col. Wood, the Mayor of Quincy, and Mr Conyers. These gentlemen had returned from Nauvoo through Carthage, and had been laboring to establish peace between the parties. The people of Hancock county, however appear to be averse to any compromise, short of the removal of the Mormons from the county. They assert that it is now absolutely necessary to peace and quietness, that either the Mormons or Citizens quit the county: and that sooner or later one must go, even if force be necessary to accomplish it. Mr. Jonas one of the commissioners, addressed the citizens of Warsaw, and called upon them to say whether, they would support the Governor in enforcing the law and upholding the constitution, and they unanimously refused to give the pledge. The same evening a Mr. Skinner, of Carthage, who professed to speak in the name of the citizens of Hancock, uttered the same sentiment. He deprecated as impossible the idea of settlement if the Mormons were to remain. A committee of the citizens waited upon Governor Ford, informing him of their fixed conviction, that it was necessary one of the parties should leave the county, and desiring him to decide. The Governor replied that it was not for him to decide such a question, or to order any body of citizens whether Mormons or anti-mormons, out of the county or state.

From the feeling evinced by the most active in the anti-Mormon ranks, we came to the conclusion, that nothing but a dread of consequences would prevent further outbreaks. The flame has been smothered for a time, but the fire has not been quenched, and slight causes may make it burst forth more fiercely than before.

Governor Ford has a most arduous duty to perform. Of his ability to discharge it, we will not now speak. At our latest dates, he was still at Quincy, and avowed the intention of maintaining the ascendency of the law at all hazards. He has dismissed all the troops and they have returned to their homes.

HURRICANE—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We are indebted to Mr. Meegan, clerk of the steamboat St. Croix, for his attention in furnishing us with up-river papers—one of which, the Bloomington (Iowa) Herald, of Friday last, contains the particulars of a most destructive whirlwind. That paper says:

On Wednesday evening last, one of the most destructive hurricanes or whirlwinds, with which our country has ever been visited, passed through our Territory a little north of this place, carrying death and desolation with it. The morn of that day was as pleasant as usual, a very gentle breeze playing with the leaves, and a cloud ocasionally shutting the sun from view; but in the afternoon, a dark angry looking cloud, covering the whole north-eastern horizon, seemed to stand still, while from the south a very severe gale was constantly blowing. As at a signal, the cloud started from the position it had so long maintained, and in a few moments the rain was pouring down in torrents and so continued for 20 or 30 minutes when it ceased, and about this time, after a very short calm, a strong gale was blowing in the opposite direction from which it came before. But this was not the place for its horrors. We have learned but few particulars, and they truly melancholy.

At about six o'clock, a whirlwind, raking a space of half a mile in width, passed through the Centre, or Randall's Grove, about twelve miles above this place, with such force as to tear down the dwelling of Mr. Randall, built of heavy logs, killing Mrs. Randall instantly and seriously injuring her son, a young man of 22 or 23 years of age. We also learn that within a few miles of Tipton, Cedar county, the residence of Mr. Mudge, (we believe that to be the name) was blown to the ground, dangerously wounding Mr. M., and injuring four or five of his family. In its course, it tore down five or six houses in the same vicinity, and left neither tree nor fence standing behind it. It crossed the Mississippi a few miles above Cordovia, Ill., tearing down a barn unroofing a residence, and twisting off the trees at the ground, but without the loss of life, we believe.

What destruction was done between these points, or how far it extended, we know not, but fear it is great, and many lives have been lost. A hotel at Moline, at the head of Rock Island, Ill., was struck by lightning, injuring four or five persons.

Destructive Conflagration.—A letter from Trebizonde, of March 10th, contains the following information:

Reshd, the capital of the rich province Ghilan, Persia, has been the scene of a calamitous conflagration, which has consumed its bazaars, and several vast khans filled with merchandise. The property destroyed is valued at two and a quarter millions of dollars. The consequences to the commerce between Persia and Europe cannot fail to be injurious.

The province of Ghilan consist of a long narrow plain, confined between a range of mountains, penetrable by only a few passes, and the Caspian sea. Its soil is of great fertility, producing large crops of wheat, rice, and other varieties of grain; but the staple production is silk. All the Persian silks of a superior quality, sold in Europe, come from Reshd. The city is built in the midst of a forest, and contains about two thousand houses. It is situated two leagues from the Caspian Sea, on which it has a harbor, unsafe in stormy weather. Its prin-

cipal commerce consists of silk and cotton stuffs, and in drugs. A treaty of peace between the Russians and Persians was signed there in 1732.

Dreadful Accident at Williamsburg L. I.—Six children were killed on Friday evening last, and one badly hurt, by the caving of a bank of earth in North-Second street near the junction of Second St. Williamsburg. It appears that they were playing beneath the bank, when it gave way, and buried them under many tons of earth. A slip from the Williamsburg Democrat says:—"Vigorous men, with spaces, were instantly at work, and succeeded in rescuing alive the adopted daughter of Mr. Clevenger, ferry master, named Ida Wiggins, who is now able to speak, although horribly bruised and deprived of an eye. The other six were dead before the men at work reached them. One is the daughter of Mr. Paul, druggest, aged 9 years; three are children of Mr. Lewis Jones, carpenter, of Grand St., aged about 9 and 6 years, and one about 18 months, a daughter of Geo. Darlington, aged 4 or five; the sixth is Delia Spence, aged, we learn, 14 years, daughter of a laboring man.

The Flood in the Mississippi—The Ohio running upstream!—The Cincinnati Atlas of Tuesday last, says a gentleman who reached that city the day previous from New Orleans, reports that the extraordinary flood in the Mississippi has backed up and completely reversed the current of the Ohio, from its mouth to Smithland Ky., a distance of more than 60 miles! Such a reversion of the waters of the Ohio was never before known. Boats on the downward trip, between Smithland and the Mouth, land bow down stream, instead of rounding too, as usual.

Great fears are entertained that the immense floods of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River, and other tributaries, all pouring into the Mississippi at the same time, may occasion great devastation at New Orleans and other places below.

Tornado—Eight houses blown down—Two Steamers Injured—Timber blown down.—We learn by the officers of the Sea Bird, arrived at our wharf from below, that a tornado swept over the country bordering on the Ohio river on Saturday last, devastating whole clusters of timber to an extent not yet known. At Smithfield four or five buildings were blown down, and the Sultan lying at the wharf, had both her chimneys carried away. At Paducah three or four houses were blown over. The Sea Bird lost her pilot house three miles above New Madrid. It is feared that immense damages have been done to the country below Smithland. We did not hear that there were any lives lost, but from the accounts which we gather of the violence of the storm, we should not be surprised to hear so by the next arrival.—*Cincinnati (O) May 3d.*

Disgraceful Riot in Baltimore.—There was a false alarm of fire about half past seven o'clock, says the Clipper, on Wedensday Evening which took several of the fire companies to the western section of the city. On reaching the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets, a volley of brickbats were thrown at the New Market Fire Company by a number of boys, who apparrently had charge of the reel of the Independent. This led to a general melee, in which brickbats were thrown in every direction, pistols fired, and windows broken the apothecary store of Dr. Wm. K. Orrick, on the corner of Eutaw and Lexington-streets having a number of window panes broken, besides one of the sashes. A colored man named Wm. Jones was arrested.

From the Boston Atlas.

PETRIFACTION.

In the Post of Wedensday I see the following notice:

"Mr. Kennedy, in his late work on Texas, says one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in Texas, is a petrified forest, near the head of the Pasigono River. It consists of several hundred trees, in an erect position, turned to stone. Trees now growing are partially petrified. This is a startling fact for the natural philosophers, and must cause them to modify the existing theory of petrifaction."

The philosophy of petrifaction, as taught in the electric philosophy and science of the day, is simply this: Petrifaction is an electric effect, and takes place whenever the electric condition of the menstrum, be it air or water, and of the materia, be it flesh or vegetable matter, necessarily demand it. The old theory of slow decay and a regularly floating in of silecious matter is now exploded. Matter, vegetable and animal, is found turned to stone in the air, as well as in the water and earth. We have no dry sand hills, pieces of pitch pine with the turpentine, the refuse of the worm, and the color of smoke made when in a partially consumed state, turned to silex. Centres are formed in all chemical changes to more dense formation, or more fine and rapid circulation; and the result is, as to the fineness and celerity, depending; other things being the same, on the conditions specified. There is but one element, the electric fluid, and all formations on the analytic method, are resolvable into it, and on the synthetic created by it. The air around and water in the earth, as it regards these 'trees,' are such as that when the trees, from age, acquire a certain consistency, millions of centres are formed, and the rsult follows. See Prof. Hare's Dec. 1840—Olcott's Animal Electricity. OLCOTT.

Who are the "Natives."—The whole of the races that people the broad territory of this republic, wherever born, are one and indivisable. They are one race—one people—foreigners and adventurers are they all. All came here to better their condition, and the only unaltered, God-Almighty made native of this land is the poor Indian that we have robbed and plundered of his patrimony.

Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, has a better fancy of the steam horse, than we remember to have met elswhere before. This is his way of describing him.

"I love to see one of these huge creatures, with sinews of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and saluting the long train of cars with a dozen sonorous puffs from his iron nostrils, fall gently back into his harness There he stands, champing and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lymphatic blood is boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is nerving his sinews—he pants to be gone. He would "snake" St. Peter's across the desert of Sahara, if he could be fairly hitched to it, but there is a little sober-eyed, tobacco-chewing man in the saddle, who holds him in with one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment, should he grow restive and vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man, for, be grimmed as he may be with coal diluted in oil and steam, I regard him as the genius of the whole machinery, as the physical mind of that huge steam horse."

CAVES IN IOWA.

The following notice of some of the natural curiosities of Iowa we find in the Dubuque Transcript:

Mr. Editor:—I presume few of your readers are aware that we have in our immediate vicinity, one of the most remarkable natural curiosities to be found in the west. I allude to Burt's Cave, as it is called, situated between the forks of the Makoketa river and their junction, in Jackson county. Being in that neighborhood, I lately visited and explored it in company with some ladies and gentleman, and can assure you I was well rewarded for my pains, and I should have felt that I was so, had I gone 100 miles to see it. There is not simply a cave, but three most wonderful works of nature. The first consist of a Natural Bridge, extending across a ravine through which runs a small stream.—It is of limestone formation, about 30 or 40 feet in height from the bed of the creek, and of at least 100 feet span: while the rock of which it is formed is not less than 100 feet broad, the whole being beautifully arched and executed, as to speak, by nature, in the most workmanlike manner. I can scarcely conceive of a more grand and imposing object. It called forth a simultaneous burst of admiration from the whole party the moment we beheld it. It is not as high as the natural bridge in Virginia, but it is broader and of greater span, and in some respects more wonderful. No lover of nature can behold it without admiration and astonishment.

The second object of curiosity is just below the bridge and connected with it. It consists of an immense shelf of rock rising from the left bank of the stream in the form of the segment of an arch and projecting in striking grandeur over the stream, filling the spectators with the deepest awe as he stands beneath it and gazes upward. We had no instrument for measurement, but we judged by the eye that this shelf was 200 feet in length, and projected an equal distance on a graceful curve forming one of the most sublime objects which I ever beheld. And the third curiosity which attracted our attention was the cave which opens from beneath the last named arch. The entrance is low, but soon expands in height so that a man may stand in it upright.—The cave is about 30 feet wide and 600 feet long and has an outlet at each end. The stream already spoken of runs through it. It resembles the mineral caves found in this vicinity. At the lower outlet, the opening expands into a spacious amphitheatre, surrounded with huge cragged ledges, and rocks piled up in irregular and fantastic forms, while the ravine stretches away to the south, in the most romantic manner as far as the eye can reach, and through this the little murmuring and gurgling creek finds its way to the Makoketa. We also entered two other caves opening out of this ravine, but as our lights had been previously extinguished, we did not explore them. But we were of opinion that they would have amply rewarded our curiosity had we been able to penetrate their recesses. The cave is in Jackson county, 35 miles from Dubuque.

The Annual Exhibition of Paintings of the Academy of design, in New York, is now open, and is noticed in the papers of that city with considerable commendation. The Republic states, that one of the most beautifully finished pictures in the exhibition is by Weir—its subject, *a compositor setting type.* The critic writes of it knowingly, as follows:

This picture attracts a good deal of attention, for it is unique in its way, and we doubt if Gerard Dow himself could have surpassed it. The compositor, a pale, intelligent looking young man, is in the act of anxiously regarding his copy, which seems to puzzle him by its illegibility.—This work might suggest many salutary reflections to authors, on the annoyance given to compositors, by an unreadable manuscript. There is a story told of a clever compositor, who had been so perplexed during his life by typographical and written errors, that on the approach of death he wrote; with some cheerfulness, an epitaph containing these lines:

"No more shall copy bad perplex my brain,
No more shall type's foul page my eye balls strain."

THE RISE OF THE WATERS.

The rise of the waters of our great western rivers is unexampled during the present century. The Illinois river spreads over the bottom from bluff to bluff. The damage will be great.

The upper Mississippi spreads from bluff to bluff in the same manner.—All the farms on the bottom are destroyed.

The Missouri river is evidently the highest. The accounts from these are truly distressing. The river is from twelve to fourteen feet in depth on all the bottoms, reaching from bluff to bluff everywhere.

The lower Mississippi is still rising by the last accounts from St. Louis, at the rate of one foot in 24 hours.—Illinois town and Cahokia have been long since abandoned by their inhabitants. The steam ferry boat is passing from St. Louis to the bluff—a distance of ten miles. The lower part of St. Louis submerged. Brooklyn (north St. Louis) is flooded, and the inhabitants have applied to the St. Louis authorities for relief.

The Missouri river is said to have made another mouth for the discharge of its waters—coming in to the Mississippi about 12 miles above Alton.—It is now making across at the rate of ten miles an hour.

A rise of fifteen feet in the Arkansas river is reported by the Alex. Scott, and the previous information with respect to the inundation of many towns on the lower Mississippi confirmed.—

Lakes Huron and Superior.—The estimated expense of constructing a canal 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide, in the most substantial manner, connecting lakes Huron and Superior, is $454,107,66. Its length will be about a mile. One of the bills before Congress contains an appropriation for this object. The canal is intended to be large enough to admit the passage of steamers of 600 tons.

From Halifax.—Late Halifax papers contain the following intelligence.

The ship of the line Illustrious, and several other ships of war at Halifax, were about to proceed to Havana for the purpose of protecting British interest in the Island of Cuba.

The ship Saladin, from Valparaiso, Feb. 27, bound to London, laden with guano manure, 60 tons of copper and $8500 in money, was run ashore at Island Harbor on the 20th, without officers. The survivors of the crew reported that the Captain, M'Kenzie, died about the 5th, and also the mate, that the second mate and two men were lost by falling from the yard arm, and that the six remaining men were unable to navigate the ship, and she consequently came ashore, so far from her regular track. Suspicious circumstances had come to light, to throw discredit on the story told by the survivors. Twelve vessels arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 25th, of which four were from Great Britain and one from Ireland.

DEATHS for the week ending Monday, July 15, 1844.

Charles Davis, 1y, 10m; bloody flux.
Elizabeth A. Fleming, 1y, 5m, 15d; inflammation in the bowels.
Lydia Victoria Hadlock, 11m, 6d; teething.
Sarah Steed 28y; inflamation.
Sylvia K. Cowan, 24y, 2m, 19d; rheumatic fever.
Wm. Van Orden, 39y, 8m; bloody flux.
Fanny Tinkum, 47y; bilious fever.
Elizabeth Pierce, 4y, 10m, 12d; dropsy.
George Nelson, 13d; diarrhea.
Jane Gribble, 17y, 6m, 16d; bloody flux.
Georgianna A. Crowell, 2y, 2m, 17d; consumption.
Margaret M. Devine, 36y, 11m, 10d; consumption.
Eliza Ann Menough, 33y, 6m; consumption.
Total 13.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WE are authorised to announce the name of William Backenstos, as an independant candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Hancock county at the approaching August election.
July 17te

WE are authorized to announce the name of Charles C. Main, as a candidate for County commissioner for Hancock County at the ensuing August election.
July 17te*

WE are authorized to announce the name of George W. Robinson as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock Co, at the ensuing election. July 3d-10te.

WE are authorized to announce Joel S. Miles as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co, at the approaching election. July 3d-10te*

WE are requested to announce George W. Stigall as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff of Hancock Co. to be voted for at the next election.
July 3d-10te

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Parker as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Hancock County, at the next election, who will be supported by
July 3d-10te. MANY VOTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, July 1st, 1844, which if not taken out on or before the 30th September next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following named letters, will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

A	
Alden Lydia	Agan Steward
Ansley James	Allen Abiam
Andrews Nelson	Allen Ezra
Atwood J F	
B	
Burghordt John H	Bowen Israel
Bird Thomas	Barker Thomas
Biard Robt E 2	Butterfield John
Behymer Jonathan	Brewett Daniel
Beavin James	Bouck John A
Brewster William	Barnett Samuel
Battersby Ellen	Brandom Richmond 2
Barker Richard	Bayliss W
Booth Ann	Blakesly James
Bushman Martin	Bennett Mary
Brooks Lester or John Norton or David Norris	Barthelaugh Abraham
	Billings Titus
Boring Willis	Butterfield Josiah
Butler Lorenzo	Brusen Mr
Bowen John	
C	
Critchlow Wm	Colby Eli
Clapp Benj	Chead James C
Cooper Catharine	Cornesh Demmon
Carter Elizabeth	Capbell Jonathan
Chitester John M	Chitester John M or Polly Darrow
Clark Bohon	
Cooper Wealthy A	Cutler Clarissa C
Chase Elit	Colborn Thomas
Crosby William	Condit Sarah T
Cole Mary	Carrigan James
Cook Harriet	Carter Thomas
Cone Eunice	Coleman Sarah
Clark George	Carpiette P
Campbell Robert	Casto James
Carter Rosilla U	Conner J
D	
Drawn Charles	Danfield Rachael
Durfey Pranillo	Demill Freeborn
Dewey Alonzo	Demmick Jefferson 2
Decker Isaac	Devol David
Druper or Droper Alfred	Denison Henry
Davis Mrs care of W Morgan	Davis James
	Duzette Edward P
Drake Flora	
E	
Edwards Caleb G	Elsworth Edmund
Emmons Sylvester	Earle Wm
Eldridge Horace S 2	Elliott David
F	
Forrest Joseph S	Field Jane care of Mr Lyons
Freeman William	
Fox Francis	Fisher C C
Follett Louisa	Freeman Solomon
Funks Isaac	Field Mary J
	Folsom William
G	
Griffin Briar 2	Galland Washington
Grinnell Hannah	Grocett James
Gould John	Godfrey Joseph
Galaher Wm C	German William
Gifford Levi	
H	
Hall Elsie	Hill James 2
Hughs John	Hoyt Hiram
Henderson George	Henrey Andrew S
Hanks S A	Hanks Jane
Hibeets Eli	Harwood James
Hanman Henry	Hawes Peter
Hamer Jane	Halson Joshua
Hancock Solomon	Horton John
Hawes Alpheus	Higby J
Hendrix James	Hibbard Roger
Head Norvel or Cathrine	Hoops Thos W
	Hadlock Joseph
Husband Margaret	Humphrey Rebecca
Ham or Horn J H	Hampton Robert
Hodges Curtis	
I	
Ivins Edward W	Ingersol Nancy
Ivins Rachael R	
J	
Johnson Lusina	Jackson James
Johnson S P or William Johnson	Jacobs J C 3
	Jonson Edward
K	
Kelsall Edmund	Kelsey Eli B
Knight William	Knight Joseph
Kearnes Henry	Kimball Hiram
Karchner Wm D	
L	
Lea Purmourt	Loveland P H
Lamb George	Loveland A H
Lincoln Mary E	Levitte Phebe
Livingston Benjamin	Leach Mary in care of Agnes Nightengale
Leland Benjamin	
Lamy Wm	Lavender James
Lancaster Samuel	Lott Cornelius P
Lund Wm	
M	
Maxton Robert	Madgridge Priscilla
Mecham Elam	Mills Christy Ann
Merrill Mary Ann	Morgan M
Mead Hiram	Matson Ann
Mills John	Mardis John
Murray Janette	Mathewson David
Miller George	Morgan J
Mills Alex	Myres Anthony 2
Marriat John	Morris Thomas
Merell Leander	Mcginness Benjamin
Morey Harley	Morrill Laban
Mann Ann E	Merrick Reese
Merkley Christosher	Morgon Wm
Morey Georg 3	
Mac	
McFall Hugh	McClure John J
McRae Alex	McCluer John
McGrahan Umphrey	McGahare Wm
McIntire Simeon	McFord James
N	
Newman John	Noon Wm Spencer
Niswanger Wm	Norris Patrick
O	
Odell Frederick	Omstead Anna
Ockey Edward	
P	
Parker Henry	Pearson Ephraim J
Pierce Joseph	Parker Sally 2
Parks William 2	Parker Wm R
Price M A	Petts John 4
Pace Lucinda	Poe James
Pimbleton John	Parker Robert
Phelps W W	Pain Henry
Parker John D	Peckin John
Penaver Hiram	Picker John
Patrick Hortentia	Palmer Almira
Phelps Joshua R G	
R	
Roberts Samuel	Rosson Horace
Richards Constantia M	Rice Julia E
Redfield Russel	Robbins John R
Roberts Horace	Robinson Mr for John Daniels
Roberts Ebenezer	
Redford John or Reuben	Rea John
Robinson Cathdrine	Romney Miles
S	
Savory Mrs in care of Miss M Sutherland	Sipple William
	Spencer Horace
Stanton Daniel	Smith Wm 2
Spicos John	Sabin Elijah
Shelly Joseph	Slaight Wm T
Schuesler Leonard	Snively Susanna
Spottswood Miss	Swonmer Racheal
Smith Jeremiah	Streeper Matilda
Stewart Boyd	Smith R R
Smith Robert	Sturgus Livick
Smith John	Scott James A
Smoot A O	Strong Ezra
Smith Charles C	Smith Philip 2
Stephens Isaac H	Swan Francis J
Stillman Dexter	Shirts Peter
Storis Eli A	Sympson Alex
Spencer Emily T	
T	
Telle Amelia	Titus Martin
Thomas John	Timmons A A
Turnbow Joseph	Tucker Lewis
Thatcher Hezekiah	Turner Delila
Tate Dr H 3	Taylor John 2
V	
Vannatta J H 2	
W	
Waggoner J W	Whillock Gerry
Wheeler Henry S	Wandell Wesley C
Williams James	Woodward James B 2
Wilson Zachariah	Wells Robert
Weston William	Willard Stephen C
Wells E R	Woodward Joseph
Willis Benjamin	Wilson Sarah M
Woolstone Hannah	Wilson Zachariah D
Wirick Rebecca	Wight Jonas or Peter Shupe
Woodward George	
Walton Mr	
Y	
Young Jane A	Young Lorenzo
Young Brigham	York Jesse
Young Rhoda B	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.
July 1st, 1844.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, July 10, 1844.

	from	to
Ashes—per lb.		
Pot,	7	8
Pearl,	9	10
Axes—per dozen.		
Collins'	14 00	16 00
Others,	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12½	13½
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	4½	00
Beeswax—per lb.		25½
Castor Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candles—per lb.		
Sperm,	30	33
Tallow—Mould,	8	9
———Dipped,	7	8
Stearine,		20
Coal—per ton,		
Lehigh,	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel,	16	00
Missouri and Illinois,	5	7
Coffee—per lb.		
Java,	13	15
Havana,	7½	7¾
Rio,	7	7½
St. Domingo,	6	6½
Laguayra,	7½	7¾
Chocolate—No. 1,	13	15
———No. 2,	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Braziers',	25	30
Sheating,	25	30
Bottom,	43½	00
Flats,	43½	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manilla,	12½	14
Tarred Rope,	9	10
Bed Cords, Manilla, per dozen,	2 25	2 50
———Hemp,	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines,	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh,	19½	20
Common,	19	19½
Domestics—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8,	7	10
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	6½	11½
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8,	7½	8
——— 4-4 and 6-4,	8	15
Brown Drillings,	8	10
Burlaps,	11	14
Brown Lowel Ozna bags,	10½	13
Virginia do.	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4,	11	15
Sattinets,	55	85
Kentucky Jeans,	32	60
Cotton Checks,	9	14
Blue Drillings,	9	12½
Mixed summer Stuffs,	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	20
Logwood,	4	0
Indigo, Sp. ceroon,	1 25	1 45
Copperas,	2½	3
Camwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic,	4½	00
Drugs & Medicins.		
Ginseng, per lb.	22	22
Saleratus, Western,	5	5½
——— Eastern,	0	6
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone,	5	6
Epsom Salts,	6	0
Flour Sulpher,	7½	0
Cream Tartar,	25	28
Turkey Opium,	3 75	0
Camphor,	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic,	42	00
Liquorice Paste,	22	25
Sal Soda,	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills,	4 00	4 25
——Country,	3 75	4 00
Rye,	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel,	45	51
Fruits.		
Apples, dried, per bushel,	87	1 00
——— green, per bbl.,	1 25	1 50
Peaches dried, per bushel,	1 25	1 50
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box,	2 40	2 50
——— H.N.C.,	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.,	00	00
Currants, Zante,	11	12½
Figs, per drum,	16	18
Lemons, per box,	0 00	0 00
Furs & Peltries.		
Buffalo, per robe,	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.,	12	22
Red and Blue, in hair,	10	18
Grey,	8	12½
Beaver,	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin,	3 00	3 50
Muskrat,	6	12½
Raccoon,	12	50
Wild Cat,	10	25
Fox, grey,	10	20
Mink,	12	60
Bear, per skin,	1 00	3 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 0	14 50
———No. 2,	11 0	11 50
———No. 3,	5 50	6 00
Lake Trout,	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit,	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box,	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do,	50	62
Grains—per bushel.		
Wheat,	56	66
Rye,	38	40
Corn,	45	50
Barley,	45	50
Oats,	30	35
Beans,	95	1 00
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10,	2 25	2 75
10 by 12,	3 75	4 75
12 by 18,	9 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg,		
Dupont's,	6 50	7 00
Laflin's,	6 00	6 50
———blasting,	4 00	4 50
Gunny Bags,	12	13
Hemp—per 112 lbs.,		
Water rotted,	100 00	110 00
Dew rotted,	60 00	65 00
Hides—per lb.		
Dry,	8	8½
Green,	3	3½
Salted,	3½	1 00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	12½
Honey, per gallon,	26	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.,	4	4½
Band,	5	5½
Horse Shoe,	5	5
Hoop,	7	8
Sheet,	7	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Boiler Iron,	7	7½
Pig Iron, per ton,	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.,		
Pittsburgh,	4½	5
Juniata,	4½	5
Boston,	5½	6
Castings, per lb.,	2½	3½
———Foundry,	4½	5
Lead, 100 lbs.		
Pig,	2 95	2 96
Bar,	3 50	4 00
Sheet,	6 00	0 00
Pipe,	5 00	0 00
Lime, per bushel.		
Common,	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole,	18	23
Skirting,	24	28
Upper, per side,	1 50	2 50
Calfskins, per dozen,	20 00	30 00
Bridle,	00 28	00 35
Morocco,	00 12	00 20
Molasses, per gallon.		
New Orleans,	32	33
Sugar House,	34	38
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
——— 4 gallon keg,	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.,	3 00	3 50
Rosin,	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon,	56	60
Varnish, bright,	35	40
Oakum, per lb.,	9	10
Oils.		
Linseed, per gallon	78	80
Sperm, winter,	87	1 00
——— summer,	75	0 00
Lard,	50	0 62
Fish, per bbl.	16 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon,	70	75
Paints.		
White Lead,	7	0
Red ———	10	12
Chrome Yellow,	40	45
———Green,	5	6
Spanish Brown,	4	0
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
—— Prime,	3 25	3 50
Tongues, per dozen,	4 25	0 00
——— Buffalo,	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 50	9 00
—— Mess,	8 00	8 50
—— M. O.,	6 75	7 00
—— Prime,	5 75	6 25
—— P. O.,	0 00	0 00
—— Hog round, per lb.,	1½	2
Bacon, Hams,	3½	4
——— do. Canvassed,	5	7
——— Middlings,	2	2½
——— Shoulders,	2	2½
——— Hog round,	2½	3
Lard,	3½	4½
Butter,	6	10
Cheese, common,	5	6½
——— Western Reserve	6	7½
Eggs,	4	5
Rice,	3½	4
Sacks.		
Linen,	23	30
Cotton,	12	14
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island,	37	40
G. A., per sack,	1 60	1 65
L. B.,	1 87	2 00
Kanawha, per bushel,	28	30
Saltpeter, per lb.,		
Refined,	11	12½
Crude,	8½	00
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover,	4 00	4 50
Timothy,	87½	1 00
Flax,	87½	90
Hemp,	45	50
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira,	2 50	3 50
Sicily,	65	85
Teneriffe,	75	80
Malaga, Sweet,	60	70
——— Dry,	65	80
Port,	2 00	3 50
—— Imitation,	65	75
Clarett, in bbls.,	00 00	00 00
——— in cases,	2 00	4 00
Champagne,	9 00	14 00
Wool—per lb.,	10	40
Zinc—per lb.,	15	00
Live Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.,	3 00	3 50
Sheep, each,	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.,	1 50	2 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

BASED UPON SPECIE.

Corrected weekly by *George Anson*, 81 Main Street.

St. Louis May 9.

Bank of Missouri	par.
do Branches	par
City Warrants	par
County Warrants	par.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	2½ dis.
State Bank of Illinois	30 a 30 dis.
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	45 dis.
Bank of Illinois	35 to 35 dis.
Bank of Cairo	
Miners' Bank of Dubuque	
Ohio, country, generally	1½ dis
Cincinnati	1 dis.
State Bank of Indiana	1 dis
Indiana Scrip, $50	40 dis.
" " $5	37 dis.
Kentucky Banks	½ to 1 dis.
United States Bank Notes	65 dis.
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 to 3 dis.
Maryland " "	2 to 3 dis.
Virginia Banks	½ to 1 dis
N. York and N. England Banks	1 to 2 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	par to 1 dis
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 30 dis
Alabama	20 to 25 dis
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80 dis
Michigan Bank	5 to 7 dis
Tennessee	3 dis
Treasury Notes	par to ½ dis
Exchange on Boston, New	par
Orleans, N. Y	par to 1 dis.

THE TROUBLE IN ST. DOMINGO.

Correspondence of N. Y. Express.

Aux Cayes, April 29, 1844.

This Island is again suffering the horrors of civil war. The Spanish part of the Island, so called, have raised the standard of revolt, and the President left Port Au Prince six weeks since, with an army to quell the insurrection. They had a battle at Atwar, two days' march from the city of San Domingo. They took possession of the town, which was given up to the soldiers for pillage, and the inhabitants, men, women and children to massacre. I saw a letter after the battle stating that the President did not think that the women and children would be murdered, but he could not restrain the soldiers.

The French Commodore at San Domingo, hearing this, went to Atwar, if possible, to settle the difficulties, and remonstrated with the President about the horrid massacre, and stated to him that such cruelties would not be permitted by civilized nations. The President promised that it should not again be permitted The army of the President consisted of about fifteen thousand men, with two pieces of cannon. The Commodore then visited the Spanish army, so called. He could make no arrangements with them. They were determined to fight until the whole army was sacrificed, if they were not victorious. Their army consisted of about six thousand infantry, a large body of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon.—The army was encamped six miles without the walls of the city. A battle has undoubtedly been fought, but the result we have not yet learned.

The blacks in the plains of Aux Caves taking advantage of the absence of the President, with his army, collected a large force and took possession of the city. A battle was fought between the blacks and the national guard on the 3d inst., and the city surrendered on the 4th. The two Generals who commanded the National Guard, Augustine and Colon, were black men. They led their troops into an ambush, and there deserted with the black troops they had with them, leaving but about two hundred mulattoes to withstand an army of four thousand or five thousand blacks. About thirty of the Guards were killed and some wounded. Very few of the blacks were killed. A great part of the colored population fled on board the shipping in the harbor, and a great part of them went to Jamaica. The consternation of the colored population was great beyond description, and indeed no foreigner felt himself secure at the time the city was taken, until he was on board some vessel in the outer harbor. No one was willing to risk his life among an infuriated company of half drunken blacks. The army of the blacks are now at St. Louis, opposed by an army under Gen. Zeffrar, at Aquin.

May 1. I have just heard that a battle has been fought at Aquin, and a great many of the blacks were killed. But the blacks having a much larger army, took possession of the town and commenced a general massacre of mulatto women and children. Yesterday they commenced taking most of the mulatto men and women who had not fled, and committed them to prison. I fear the result. I fear there will eventually be a general massacre.

FROM TEXAS.

By the New Orleans papers we have Galveston dates to the 11th of May.

The exports from the port of Galveston, for the quarter ending first of May, amounted, to $227,695,50, and the importations were $105,254,45.

The United States frigate Potomac, Com. Connor, from Pensacola, arrived off Galveston, on the 20th inst., and sent in her launch. On the 2d inst., an engagement took place between a party of Mexican traders, on their way, as is believed, from Texas with goods, and a company under one Pena, with a commission from General Wolf to suppress smuggling into Mexico from Texas.—Pena and fifteen of his company were killed in the action. The traders sustained no loss. The attack was begun by Pena on a portion of the traders who were in advance of their companions; when the main body came up the assailants retreated, but were pursued and the number named killed. The traders numbered about ninety—the other party between forty and fifty. The affair took place about 70 miles N. W. of Corpus Christi.

It is stated that in order to prevent goods from being introduced into Mexico duty free, the authorities are willing to issue commissions to all who apply, and allow the whole amount of goods seized to be retained by the captors. Such however, is said to be the unwillingness of the people to pay the heavy duties exacted by the Government, that they occasionally band themselves together in strong parties, determined to resist any interference with their operations.

It is stated that Mr. Thompson, who has gone to Mexico upon the steamer Poinsett, is charged with important negociations from the United States. Two millions of the indemnity due and acknowledged to the United States remain unpaid, while four millions more of claim the justice of which is said to be undoubted, remain unadjusted, for the payment of all of which, in some way, the American Government is said to be unwilling longer to wait, as justice to her citizens has long since demanded that they should be satisfied. It is reported that the United States Government is no longer willing to admit the claim of Mexico to Texas, yet a very liberal allowance (to be paid by the assumption on the part of the United States of debts due by her citizens to Mexioco) would be made for the relinquishment by Mexico, of her title to the territory in dispute between her and Texas, including all ever claimed by this Government.

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.

We learn from the Western Expositor printed at Independence, Missouri, that the Oregon emigrants started from their place of general rendezvous at the "Lone Elm," on the 14th ult., and that although they had been gone upwards of two weeks, they had, in consequence of high waters, only travelled about one hundred miles. The 'Expositor' gives the following particulars, which are of general interest:

Major Moses Harris, a native of Union county, South Carolina, is their pilot; and Col. Nathaniel Ford, of Howard co. Mo. is captain of the company. There are several small parties on their route, which have not yet reached Col. Ford's company, embracing in all 27 families, numbering about 125 souls. They also have 10 wagons, 130 cattle and some few horses. In Col. Ford's company there are 54 wagons, 509 head of cattle, 60 horses, and 28 mules.

There are a good many on the route who have reached Col. Ford's company by this time. The aggregate strength of Col. Ford's company, with those who may have reached him by this time, may therefore be set down as follows:

55 married men, with their wives,	110
Their children, 83 boys and 85 girls	168
Single men,	80
	358

When all are together, there will be about 64 wagons, 640 head of cattle, 65 horses and 20 mules—quite a number.—Col. Ford's company, it is thought, will reach Gen. Gilliam's in about two weeks, the latter having crossed the river near Fort Leavenworth, and is now encamped on the Nimahaw river, waiting on Col. Ford's company.

In Gen. Gilliam's company, there are 48 families, 108 men, 60 of whom are young men, 167 children, in all 323 persons. There are also in his company 72 wagons, 713 cattle, 54 horses and eleven mules. The two companies when united will number as follows:

103 married men and their wives,	206
Their children,	336
Single men,	140
	670

136 wagons, 119 horses, 41 mules, and 1,353 cattle. There were a good many families who came on here for the purpose of going to Oregon, but changed their route and have gone to Texas.—This it is said, was in consequence of the supposed annexation of Texas to the Union.

The Oregon emigrants are well supplied with provisions, and if no unlooked for accident happens them, will reach their place of destination about the 1st of October.

A few days after the Oregon emigrants took up their line of march, one of the ladies, *Mrs. Snooks*, gave birth to a fine boy, who was at once fitted out with the flourishing name of Oregon Snooks!

FATAL AFFRAY.

Coroner Pratt held an inquest on Sunday, on the body of James Gorman who resided with his family in Hancock Row, near Marshall street. He died yesterday morning, and the cause of his death was blows received in Sudbury street, Saturday afternoon between five and six o'clock, from Charles Greenleaf, a teamster from Roxbury, near the stable of Mr Livermore. It seems that Greenleaf came in to get a load of manure from Meacham's stable, near the northern hay scales, and engaged Gorman to assist in loading the wagon, agreeing to pay him thirty seven and a half cents for his services. The work being done Greenleaf would not pay him but twenty five cents. Gorman remonstrated, but Greenleaf refused to pay him and was followed by Gorman to Sudbury street, the latter still asking for his pay. Not receiving any satisfaction from Greenleaf, he took hold of his horses, when Greenleaf with a stick some three feet long, said to be a cart or wagon stake, struck Gorman twice on the arm and then once on the head, felling him to the ground and fracturing his skull, besides inflicting other injuries. Greenleaf then went on his way.

Gorman was taken home in a senseless state, thence to the Hospital, and back again to his house yesterday morning, it being found that nothing could be done for him. He died soon after his return, leaving a wife and five children.

Greenleaf was arrested yesterday forenoon at Roxbury, and committed to jail. He has a wife and two children.—*Boston Bee.*

The Grand Jury and the Late Riots.—The Grand Inquest of the city and county of Philadelphia have been sedulously engaged in the investigation of the late riots since the subject was committed to them by Judge Parsons. A great number of highly respectable witnesses have been examined before them, subpoenas for the attendance of others have been issued, presentments have from day to day been made to the Court, but the purport of the same have not been publicly announced. Writs have been issued, and other steps taken in relation to the matter, and the present indications are that the guilty parties, those who murdered citizens and those who fired churches, will be ferretted out and brought to justice.

The Countenance.—Amenity of temper has a great effect upon the countenance. It is a foe to wrinkles of all kinds. A woman lately died at Peoria, over 70 years of age, and it is said her face was as smooth and her skin as soft as a young girl's. But she was a quiet, tranquil hearted creature; care never troubled her, and she had never been known to frown. Verily indeed,

"How noiseless falls the foot of time,
When it only treads on flowers."

From Trinidad.—Accounts from Trinidad state that rain had been falling there almost incessantly for months. Vessels were compelled to leave without cargoes, as little or no sugar could be made Barbadoes and the other windward islands have suffered from the same cause.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 oclock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 18, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 12, 5 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45½ rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w., all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w, all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HEBE M. BALDWIN,
Administratrix.

July 10th, 1844—11td

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward for the whole, or in proportion of any part of the following sums of money, viz:

One $50 Note on the Bank of Louisville, Ky dated Louisville, Jan. 10th 1835 No 1113, letter A.

One twenty dollar note on the northern bank of Ky Lexington, May 1st 1841 no 420

One twenty dollar note on the State bank of Missouri at St Louis, dated July 1st 1838 no 958.

One twenty do do do do do no 1995

One ten do do do do

One ten do do do do do payable at Jacksonville

One ten do do do dated at Palmyra.

One five do do bank of Circleville, Ohio.

Two fives do State bank of Indiana, dated at Indianapolis.

One five do north western bank of Virginia, dated at Wheeling.

One two do State bank of Illinois

Will be paid when the same is returned to this office.

The aforesaid sum of money was taken from Mr. Rinearson, last June, while on his way from Wapello, Iowa, to Nauvoo on board the Maid of Iowa.

Any information that may lead to the discovery of said money is solicited by

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

July 4th 1844.—11-3w.

Hancock Circuit Court.
Ethan Kimball } Chancery
vs
Chester Phillips }

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August; A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit; the west one fourth of the Lot number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimballs second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,
Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Take Notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843. I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquawka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'cock a m and 4 o'clock p m the real Estate of John A. Lynn, deceased to wit:

The east half and the n w quarter of the n w quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 57 in the town of Oquawka.

MARIA FINDLEY,
Administratrix.

Oquawka, July 1st 1844—11-6w

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.

June 12th 1844.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

MAP OF NAUVOO.

JUST received from New York, the long looked for Maps of the City of Nauvoo—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, $1. 25—not monnted, 50 cents.

April 30th 1844 B. Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if prefered, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woollens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.

march 20. 1844. no47—tf.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING,

June 12. 1844—7;te

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

☞ At W. Ivin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

march 13, 1844. no46-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;

Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-12tf

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-tf.

ALMON BABBIT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.
July 4th 1843-tf.

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

$100 or $150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-tf.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET,

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-tf.

PALM LEAF HATS;

FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vacinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or, purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

march 27, 1844. no48-tf.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of *Doctrine and Covenants* will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Acordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-tf.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office, PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

march 27, 1844. no48-3m.

NOTICE.

CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for *cash.*

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops. Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unwearied diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$2 00
Grammar, and Geography	2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,	3 00
Astronomy,	4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.
ADELIA COLE.
E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going on to Iowa, passengers in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross in the Iowa ferry, as it will be known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac. Cure your sumac in the shade. All kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street. Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.-3m7